THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG, NEAR THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND——WEEKLY PAPER, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER, FOUR DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——ADVERTIS

VOLUME 48. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1833.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

Havanna Segars, English Walnuts, &c.

15,000 WHITING, Cansio, and Roque Segars, all celebrated brands;

10 bags English Walnuts;
5 cases Citron;
20 boxes Scotch Herring. For sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 8.—1m.

Bacon Hams, Lamp Oil, &c.

SUPERIOR BACON HAMS, for family use;
do. Winter strained OIL—for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON, & LEDLIE,
March 8, 1833.—1m.

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2 SEROONS S. F. Indigo;
150 bbls., No. 2 and 3, Mackerel;
50 do. Superfine Flour;
40 do. Tanners' Oil;
10 bags Havanna Coffee.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
March 8, 1833.—1m.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
No. 8, Market street.
March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.
For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.
Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

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30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14.—tf. 76 Front street.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.
June 22, 1832.—tf

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,
Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21, 1832.

Kentucky Segars and Tobacco.

RECEIVED, per Steamer Juniata, on consignment—564 boxes D. Spawlding and P. H. Baird's celebrated Kentucky SEGARS; and a few kegs Spawlding's Manufactured TOBACCO.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 15—1mo.

Tanners' Scraps Wanted,

FOR which the cash will be paid on delivery at the subscriber's Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
March 15—3t

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:

100 barrels of Molasses.

ALSO, IN STORE,

5 tons Scorched Salts.
March 15, 1833—tf

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
January 1—tf No. 42 Market street

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.
Dec. 25.—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞ For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.
April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.
July 31.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactory of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831.

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED WITH

Books and Stationery,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, BY

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 26—tf

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25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO 66 WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style.* Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE.
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN
may 11, 1822.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
November 22, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

THE New Three Story Stone Front Building, on the south side of Wood street, being the second east of Diamond alley. ☞ Enquire of NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
January 4, 1833.

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American

GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES

Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits,

Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.
February 1.

5000 Pounds PRIME SKIRTING LEATHER on hand, and for Sale by WALLACE, HOWE & Co.
February 26, 1833.—tf

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Vol. XI.—January, 1833.—No. 1.

CONTENTS.—Abstract of Acts relating to Patents, &c. by the Editor; I. A. Beard's experiments on Water Power.

Franklin Institute.—Explosions of Steam Boilers.

American Patents.—List of Patents for June, 1832, with Remarks by the Editor.

Specifications.—For dressing yarn for weaving; Samuel Batchelder's; For a brand for Barrels, &c. S. Huse's; For curing the Croup in Fowls; T. V. Bush's.

English Patents.—For improvements in Manufacturing paper; Dickensons; For an embrocation; S. Strombon's; For a writing tablet, &c. Smith & Doliers; For clothes buttons; J. Christopher's;

Selections.—Perkins on Steam Navigation; On obtaining Sugar from Cane Juice; On Oiling Machinery; Weight of Anchors, &c. used in the British Navy; Canning's Life Raft; Arnott's Hydrostatic bed; Detonating Lock; The Arachaca; New Percussion Gun; Extraordinary Railway Performances; Experiments upon Milk: Symington's Steam Boat; Export of Hardware from Great Britain; Armed Steam Vessels; New Diving Apparatus; Ogle and Sumner's Steam Carriage; Notice to Correspondents; Meteorological Observations for November.
March 19, 1833.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER.

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the '*Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company,*' will take notice that an election will be held, on Monday, the 8th of April next, at the house of John Collins, for the purpose of electing one President, one Treasurer, and five Managers, for the ensuing year. JAMES HARRIOTT,
March 8.—t8A. *Secretary.*

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL

AND Advocate of Internal Improvement—Vol. 2d.—This Journal was commenced on the 1st of Jan. 1832, with a single subscriber. It has now just commenced its second volume, with near one thousand subscribers, scattered in every state in the Union. It was first devoted to the subject of Railroads, Internal Improvements and news of the day; but it now embraces, in addition to the above, a department for Agriculture, and another for the mechanic Arts, wherein will be found an account of most new Inventions. Such, indeed, has been the encouragement held out, that the publisher is induced to extend its usefulness by making it, not only a journal of the progress of Internal Improvements by means of Railroads, Canals, and Steam Carriages, in our own country and in Europe, but also by making it a journal of mechanical improvements and inventions, and thereby collecting a greater variety of useful information, relating to such subjects, into a smaller compass, and at a less cost, than can be found in any other publication now, before the public.—Arrangements have been made to give engravings or illustrations of such new inventions as may be deemed important to the community. The American Railroad Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements, will also contain much interesting and useful literary and news reading, with such public documents as may be deemed worth recording for future reference. It will also contain Meteorological Tables, kept at Montreal, L. C., New York city, Charleston, S. C. together with others kept at intermediate places. We have also the promise of one kept at Red River, in Louisiana; also Prices of Stocks, Sales of Real Estate, Prices Current and Bank Note List, &c. &c.

Terms, Three Dollars per annum, in advance, and will not be sent without.

The first volume may be had either in sheets or bound; and the second volume will be forwarded by numbers, as they are issued, to any part of the United States. Price of binding, 50 cents, 75 cts. or $1, according to the quality.

Published at No. 35 Wall street, New York, by D. K. MINOR.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

BRITISH LUSTRE,

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
March 22.—tf No. 42 Market street.

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

Miss Austen's New Novel.

SENSE AND SENSIBILITY—a Novel—by Miss Austen, Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Emma,' &c. &c., in two vols.

HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Anglo-Norman Invasion, till the Union of the country with Great Britain: by W. C. Taylor, Esq., with additions, by Wm. Sampson, Esq., in 2 vols.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 15—3t

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832—tf

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SYLVESTER has on hand, at manufacturers' prices, an extensive assortment of

Cap Writing Paper, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4;
Letter do do 1, 2, and 3;
Printing Paper, of all sizes and qualities;
Tea and Wrapping Paper, at manufacturers' prices;

Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow, taken in exchange for Paper, or Cash will be given, when required, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
Late H. Holdship & Son, corner of Wood and Third streets. April 2.

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,
Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

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For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 12.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.
March 12, 1833.

PETER & GEORGE LORILLARD,

TOBACCO AND SNUFF

MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 42 CHATHAM STREET,

NEW YORK,

Have constantly for sale the following articles.

FINE BROWN SNUFF.

GENUINE MACCOBOY, } *Rose flavored.*
Imitation do }
Sicily do
Maltese do
Curacoa do
American Rappee, } *Strong, not Scented.*
Holland do }
Tuberose do
St. Omare do
Strasburgh do

COARSE BROWN SNUFF.

Demigros, } *Superior flavored.*
Pure Virginia, }
Copenhagen, }
Bourbon, }
St. Domingo, }
Nachitoches, }
French Rappee, }
American Gentleman, } *Strong, not scented.*
Pure Spanish, }
L. Mixture. }

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, } *Fine.*
do Half Toast, }
do High Toast, }
Irish Blackguard, } *Coarse.*
or }
Irish High Toast, }

SWEET SCENTED, FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

Small papers, labeled P. A. L.
do do do P. & G. L.
do do do P. & G.
1 lb. papers, labeled P. A. L.
½ lb. do do P. A. L.
¼ lb. do do P. A. L.

½ lb. papers, labeled Sweet Scented Oronoko—Extra Superior, manufactured only by *P. Lorillard, Jr.*

FINE CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.

Spanish, Kitefoot, Canister, Common, Stems, in 1-4, 1-2, and 1 lb. papers.

All articles sold at the above store can be returned, if not approved, and the money will be refunded.

N. B. A liberal discount made for Cash, by Wholesale.

Brown Snuff packed in ½ and 1 lb. bottles, and 3, 6, 12, and 18 lb. Jars.

Yellow do. do. in ½ and 1 lb. bottles and small and large bladders.

Cut Tobacco, packed in ½ barrels, barrels, and Tierces.

The Genuine Maccoboy Snuff is manufactured only by P. & G. Lorillard, who have also the imitation do. do. from 20 to 30 per cent. lower, the same as manufactured in many places, and sold under various names.

N. B. A constant supply of the above article may be had of the principal dealers in Pittsburgh

BEWARE OF DECEPTION.

Several persons are in the practice of using a Label on their snuffs, in imitation of the subscribers', which they have used for upwards of thirty years, and can be for no other purpose than to deceive.

Some are also in the practice of mixing inferior Snuff with their Genuine Maccoboy Snuff, and selling it as first quality.

Others are also in the practice of filling empty jars with the subscribers' label on them, with inferior Snuff, and selling it as their manufacture.

Their motive in making this publication, is to guard their customers against the deception practised upon them.

P. & G. LORILLARD.
February 19, 1833.—sw6w.

LARGE MAPS OF OHIO,

On Rollers.

A MAP of the State of Ohio, laid out in Sections, from actual Survey, containing references to the sections of Land sold out at the U. States' Land Offices; the U. States' Military District; Land granted to Refugees, in Canada; Ohio Company's Purchase; Land patented to J. C. Symmes; Virginia Military Reservation; Connecticut Western Reservation; Grant to French Emigrants; Donation to Early Settlers; State Lines; District Lines; County Lines; Roads; Ranges; Townships, &c &c. &c. Published in Cincinnati. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 22.—6t.

LIVES OF BANDITTI & ROBBERS.

LIVES OF BANDITTI AND ROBBERS; by C. Macfarlane: in 1 vol.

2. The Ghost Hunter and his Family; by the Author of the O'Hara Family: in 1 vol.

3. The Soldier's Bride, and other Tales; by James Hall, Author of Legends of the West.

The above just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. April 2—4t

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NEW WORKS.

NORTHANGER ABBEY, by Miss Austin; Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Mansfield Park,' &c.: with a Biographical Sketch of the Author: 2 vols., 12mo.

An Essay on Moral Culture—addressed to Parents and Teachers: By M. M. Carll: 1 vol., 18mo.

Penmanship, or the Beauties of Writing, exemplified, in a variety of Specimens, Practical and Ornamental; By Nathaniel D. Gould.

Also, Rand's Practical Small Hand Copies—and Noyes' System of Practical Penmanship.

Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Feb. 22.

VENISON HAMS.

2,000 LBS. DRIED VENISON, suitable for family use—For sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
March 26.—2w.

☞ *Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials,

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 3 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—t[illegible]

New Pianos, for sale, very low.

THE Subscribers, having lately received, on consignment, three PIANOS, of the best and most approved patterns, offer them for sale on the most advantageous terms, and lower than eastern prices, carriage given in.

The Pianos are with or without Metallic Plate, and in every manner equal as to tone and beauty of finish, to any made in the United States.

Being instructed to sell them very low, we respectfully invite all those wishing to buy, to call upon us. JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Booksellers, Market st., opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 8, 1833.—tf

TYPE FOUNDRY.

HAVING purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry, the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business, and for the convenience of their friends and patrons, have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city. As it is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several founts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours' notice, and are prepared to make founts of all weights and sizes, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. Their assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other Ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Cases, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for Book Binders, in great variety, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts in the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying *sorts* for all founts furnished by their predecessors, Binny & Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson.

JOHNSTON & SMITH,
No. 6, George street.
Philad. Feb. 18, 1833.

N. B. A good Washington Super Royal Press, and 3 Standing Presses, in good order—together with several founts of 2d hand type, will be sold low.

Stereotyping, in all its branches, executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore.
March 19.

MECHANICS MAGAZINE,

AND

Register of Invention and Improvements.

TO the Mechanics of the United States.—In this populous and enlightened country, almost every description of persons can obtain knowledge and amusement, connected with their peculiar pursuits, through the Medium of the Journal or Magazine, especially devoted to their interests. The *Theologian*, the *Farmer*, the *Philosopher*, the *Sportsman*, and even the *Plough Boy*, has each his journal, where he can find a record of the passing events of the day, connected with his peculiar avocations, and recreation. Hitherto, the *Mechanics*, (who form a large and most important part of the community,) have had no Journal to which they could turn, with the certainty of finding that information they desire—no periodical of which they could, with confidence, say,

"THIS IS OURS, AND FOR US."

In the hope that an attempt to supply such a want, at a price so reasonable as to be within the reach of all, will meet with your active support, the subscriber proposes to publish, on the first day of each month, a "*Mechanics Magazine.*" It will contain a well digested selection of the most useful and interesting articles from the London Mechanics' Magazine, London Register of Arts and Sciences, Repertory of Inventions, Library of Useful Knowledge, Journal of the Franklin Institute, and other works connected with the Arts and Manufactures, published in this country and in Europe, accompanied with numerous well executed engravings. Its pages will be open for the communications of all, and especially for those of the Practical Artisan, to whose interests it will be more particularly devoted.

The "*Mechanics' Magazine*" will contain also a due portion of the occurrences of the month, Scientific and Literary, Reviews of Books, Anecdotes, Economical Receipts, Reports of the state of *Mechanics' Institutions*, and other Scientific Societies in this and other countries.

☞ In order that the work might be produced to the entire satisfaction of those for whom it is designed, and with credit to myself, I have secured the aid of a gentleman who was for several years engaged in publishing the *London Mechanics' Magazine*—a work of great merit and extension, and which Dr. Berkbeck, the President of the London Mechanics' Institution, pronounced as the most valuable gift the hand of science ever offered to the public.

Each succeeding number will contain 64 pages, handsomely printed, and attached in a neat cover. Six numbers will form a volume, for which an Index and Title-page will be supplied, and also a Portrait of some distinguished Mechanic as a Frontispiece.

Terms, $3 per annum, *in advance.*

D. K. MINOR,
35, Wall street, New York.
March 19, 1833.

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000 pounds BACON;
3,500 do. FEATHERS;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700 do. ZINC;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 a 10;
500 do. CANDLEWICK;
35 barrels PITCH;
30 boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40 kegs do. do. do.;
20 barrels Prime PORK;
150 do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30 tons LOG WOOD;
80 Salted HIDES;
200 Dry do.;
500,000 Kentucky SEGARS;
120 bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75 groce BONNET BOARDS;
200 reams WRITING PAPER.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

TARIFF FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have added *A CUPOLA to their AIR FOUNDRY,* and are now prepared to manufacture every variety of Castings. They will keep constantly on hand,

STOVES,
GRATES,
GUDGEONS, of all sizes,
SAW MILL IRONS,
WIND MILL do.,
WAGON BOXES,
SAD IRONS,
PLOUGH IRONS,
TEA KETTLES, and
HOLLOW WARE, of all kinds.

They have a large quantity of

STEAM ENGINE PATTERNS,

for Engines of different sizes, on hand.

Any orders left at their Warehouse, No. 47 Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets, or at their Foundry, Front street, will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to. J. & E. GREER.
April 2—w3m

Piano Fortes, Musical Instruments, and German Goods.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

OLD WENTY-FOUR WOOD STREET,

WE have made several visits to *Piano Fortes*, among which these articles, and now offer— [illegible] tone,

Champagne, of every variety of brands, in pint and quart bottles;
Madeira, do. do., up to $8 per gal. and $72 per dozen;
Pale, Brown, and Gold Sherry;
Malmsey Madeira, old and very rich;
Sercial do. do. do.;
Port, Burgundy, and Claret;
Johannisberger, Markebronner, Hockheimer, Leibfromilch, &c.;
Champagne, Cogniac, and Premium Brandy, up to $8 per gallon;
Cologne Gin, in stone jars, (very superior;)
Old Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, &c.;

☞ Tavern keepers and others are informed that, in addition to these *Superior Wines and Liquors* offered them, we have, for common uses, all kinds, at less prices.

Ladies' Wines, and Cordials,

White Constantia, Marichine, Fentignac, with all varieties, sweet and mild.

CAS

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their Wholesale Paper Wa House to No. 79, Third street, next door their old stand.

☞The highest price given for Rags, Tanner Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

March 22.—tf.

J. CHISLETT,

Professor of Music & Painting

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. begs, most respectfully, to inform th Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, tha he has opened a school for teaching Drawing an Painting, in all their various styles; and he hopes from the patronage he has already received, and by assiduous attention, to merit his share of publi support.

A Ladies' Class will be attended to on every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock; and Gentlemen's at 2 o'clock on the same days.

Lessons will be given on the Piano Forte, Harp and Singing, at his residence, or attendance private families.

N. B.—Piano Fortes Tuned and Repaired.

March 26—3m

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

AN ORDINANCE,

Concerning the measurement and inspection of Boards, Scantling, and Shingles.

BE *it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny,* That Scantling and Shingles may be bought and sold without employing a commissioned Board Measurer and Inspector of boards, scantling, and shingles, but in case of dispute between the buyer and seller of scantling and shingles, touching or concerning the measurement or quality thereof, either party may call to the assistance of a commissioned officer of this venerable pa- inspector of the district of that band of heroes, who, on the 4th of July, 1776, declared these United States were "and of right ought to be free and independent," was received in Rome early in January, and excited among the Americans resident there, the same lively sensations which its announcement produced in every part of this widely extended country. It will be perceived by the following correspondence, for which we are indebted to a gentleman now in this city, that immediately on the receipt of the melancholy information, our fellow citizens assembled, and paid those tributes to his memory, which his early devotion to the cause of independence, and long life of usefulness demanded at their hands.

On such an occasion, they were particularly fortunate in having at their command the talents of Dr. England, than whom there could be none more capable of correctly delineating the services of the deceased, or of drawing profitable instruction from his long life of devotion to those principles, upon which are based the happiness of a whole people. It affords us pleasure to lay these proceedings before our readers, and it is matter of congratulation to know, that of late years, our countrymen abroad have exhibited, for the land of their birth, those feelings of attachment, and of its institutions that honest pride, which have acquired for us a *nationality*, we have not always enjoyed. It has not always been so, and we cannot but rejoice that it is no longer their pride to be considered other than *Americans.—N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

At a meeting of the Americans, now resident in Rome, convened in consideration of the death of their distinguished fellow citizen, CHARLES CARROLL, *of Carrollton,* SAMUEL CABOT, of Boston, was called to the Chair, and JOHN CROGHAN, of Kentucky, appointed Secretary; whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. That it is with the deepest regret we have heard of the death of the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last of that band of patriots who pledged their "lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," to assert the rights of our country.

2. That although in a land far distant from that which he adorned by his virtues, we cordially sympathize with his family and with our fellow citizens generally, in the loss which our country has sustained.

3. That as the deceased was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and as the Bishop of Charleston and the other clergymen of the Catholic denomination now in this city, propose to testify their respect for the exemplary manner in which he discharged his religious duties, by having ceremonials suitable to the occasion: Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting request the Right Reverend Dr. England, after the conclusion of the ceremonies, to deliver an eulogium on the deceased.

4thly. Resolved, That the Secretary forward the above resolutions to the family of the deceased.

To the Right Rev'd JOHN ENGLAND, D. D. *Bishop of Charleston.*

ROME, January 3, 1833.

Dear Sir—I have been requested by the Americans now resident at Rome, to solicit the favor of you, to deliver an eulogium on our deceased patriot, CHARLES CARROLL, OF CARROLLTON. I feel, in common with my fellow citizens here, peculiarly happy in making this appeal to you, because there is no person who appreciates more highly than yourself, the moral and political worth of our deceased patriot, and no one more capable of discharging the task which I have the honor to solicit.

With sentiments of the highest regard,

I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN CROGHAN.

To Dr. John Croghan.

IRISH COLLEGE, ROME, Jan. 3d, 1833.

Dear Sir—I have through you been honored with the application of my fellow citizens now resident in Rome, to deliver an eulogium on our deceased patriot, CHARLES CARROLL, *of Carrollton.*

Whilst I feel highly flattered by this request, and by the terms in which it has been conveyed, I experience a double regret; for I lament the occasion, and I should prefer listening to one better qualified for the task. However I shall endeavor to comply in the best manner that circumstances will permit. The clergy and students of the United States, now in this city, together with a considerable number of Irish clergymen, will unite with me on the 4th instant, at half past 10 o'clock, in the Church of St. Isidore, belonging to the Irish Franciscan Friars, in celebrating the solemn offices of the Church, for the repose of the soul of this venerable man. I shall, God willing, therefore, after the conclusion of these obsequies, deliver a discourse adapted to the occasion, as I understand that time and place will be equally as convenient as any other, for the attendance of my fellow citizens.

With sentiments of respect and kind feelings towards the Americans now resident in Rome, and especially towards their organ on the present occasion,

Very dear Sir,

I have the honor to be

Your friend, and fellow citizen,

† JOHN, *Bishop of Charleston.*

To the Right Rev. JOHN ENGLAND, D. D., *Bishop of Charleston.*

The Americans resident in Rome, are happy in expressing to Bishop England, the gratification they feel on hearing the address delivered by him in honor of the memory of CHARLES CARROLL.—They beg him to be assured, that the clear and comprehensive view he gave of the rise and progress of the institutions of their country, and of the nature and effect of the existing form of government, was highly gratifying and satisfactory to them; while his eulogy on the patriotism, the piety and virtues of their late distinguished countryman, was alike creditable to his feelings as a man, and to his talents as an orator; and they hope that this short expression of their sense of the able and eloquent manner in which he fulfilled his task, may not be unacceptable, as communicating their ideas of the obligations they feel towards him.

In behalf of their countrymen,

SAM'L CABOT,
CHARLES LYMAN,
JOHN CROGHAN.

Rome, January 5th, 1833.

From the National Gazette.

SCIENCE.

Observations on Ignis Fatuus, or Will-with the-Wisp, Falling Stars, and Thunder Storms. By L. Blesson, Major of Engineers, Berlin.

The first time I saw the Ignis Fatuus, or Will-with-the-Wisp, was in a valley in the Forest of Gorbitz, in the Newmark. This valley cuts deeply in compact loam, and is marshy on its lower part. The water of the marsh is ferruginous, and covered with an iridescent crust. During the day bubbles of air were seen rising from it, and in the night blue flames were observed shooting from and playing over its surface. As I suspected that there was some connection between these flames and the bubbles of air, I marked during the day the place where the latter rose up most abundantly, and repaired thither during the night: to my great joy I actually observed bluish purple flames, and did not hesitate to approach them. On reaching the spot they retired, and I pursued them in vain; all attempts to examine them closely were ineffectual. Some days of very rainy weather prevented further investigation, but afforded leisure for reflecting on their nature. I conjectured that the motion of the air, on my approaching the spot, forced forward the burning gas; and remarked, that the flame burned darker when it was blown aside; hence I concluded that a continuous thin stream of inflammable air was formed by these bubbles, which, once inflamed, continued to burn—by which, owing to the paleness of the light of the flame, could not be observed during the day. On another day, in the twilight, I went again to the place, where I waited the approach of night: the flames became gradually visible, but redder than formerly, thus shewing that they burnt also during the day: I approached nearer, and they receded. Convinced that they would return again to the place of their origin, when the agitation of the gas ceased, I remained stationary and motionless, and observed them again gradually approach. As they could easily reach them, it occurred to me to attempt to light paper by means of them, but for some time I did not succeed in this experiment, which I found was owing to my breathing. I therefore held my face from the flame, and also interposed a piece of cloth as a screen; on doing which I was able to singe paper, which became brown colored, and covered with a viscous moisture. I next used a narrow slip of paper, and enjoyed the pleasure of seeing it take fire. The gas was evidently inflammable, and not a phosphorescent luminous one, as some have maintained. But how do these lights originate? After some reflection I resolved to make the experiment of extinguishing them. I followed the flame; I brought it so far from the marsh, that probably the thread of connection, if I may so express myself, was broken, and it was extinguished. But scarcely a few minutes had elapsed, when it was again renewed at its source (over the air-bubbles,) without my being able to observe any transition from the neighboring flames, many of which were burning in the valley. I repeated the experiment frequently, and always with success. The dawn approached, and the flames which to me appeared to approach nearer to the earth, gradually disappeared.

On the following evening I went to the spot, and kindled a fire on the side of the valley, in order to have an opportunity of trying to inflame the gas. As on the evening before, I first extinguished the flame, and then hastened with a torch to the spot from whence the gas bubbled up, when instantaneously a kind of explosion was heard, and a red light was seen over eight or nine square feet of the surface of the marsh, which diminished to a small blue flame, from two and a half to three feet in height, that continued to burn with an unsteady motion. It was therefore no longer doubtful that this ignis fatuus was caused by the evolution of inflammable gas from the marsh.

In the year 1811, I was at Malapane, in Upper Silesia, and passed several nights in the forest, because ignis fatui were observed there. I succeeded in extinguishing and inflaming the gas, but could not inflame paper or thin shavings of wood with it. In the course of the same year I repeated my experiments in the Konski forest, in Poland. The flame was darker colored than usual, but I was not able to inflame either paper or wood shavings with it; on the contrary, their surface became speedily covered with a viscous moisture.

In the year 1812, I spent half a night in the Rubenzahl Garden, on the ridge of the Riesengebirge, close on the Schneekoppe, which constantly exhibits the Will-with-the-Wisp, but having a very pale color. The flame appeared and disappeared, but was so mobile that I could never approach sufficiently near to enable me to set fire to any thing with it.

In the course of the same year I visited a place at Walkenried, in the Hartz, where these lights are said always to occur; they were very much like those of the Neumark, and I collected some of the gas in a flask. On the day after, I found by experiment that it occasioned cloudiness in lime-water, a proof of its containing carbonic acid.

I observed, accidently, another phenomenon allied to this, at the Porta Westphalica, near Minden. On the 3d August, 1814, we played off a fire-work from the summit, to which we had ascended during the dark, and where no ignis fatuus was visible. But scarcely had we fired off the first rocket, when a number of small red flames were observed around us, below the summit, which, however, speedily extinguished—to be succeeded by others on the firing of the next rocket.

These facts induced me to separate the ignis fatui from the luminous meteors, and to free them from all connection with electricity. They are of a chemical nature, and become inflamed on coming in contact with the atmosphere, owing to the nature of their constitution.

I think it highly probable that the fires that sometimes break out in forests are caused by these lights.

Falling Stars.—I have frequently observed on meadows and fields that slimy, leek-green matter, which is commonly taken for the product of falling stars, fire balls, &c. It speedily passes into a state of putrefaction, and dissolves into whitish foam, which at length disappears. I cannot venture to speculate on its formation. That this slime appears to me to be intimately connected with the plants which generally surround it, although I cannot deny its flattened roundish shape. Once, indeed, I observed it on the bare ground, at a distance from vegetables of every kind. In Finland I observed it on rocks, but they were richly clothed with mosses. Whatever opinion may be formed as to it, the plants, particularly the cryptogamic ones in its vicinity, ought to be examined. I may add, that I observed this jelly, in a forest under a fir-tree, where there was no possibility of its having fallen from the sky.*

* The so called Star jelly is said to be a kind of fungus, Actiomyce Horkelli.—*Vide* Oken Isis, 1830, ii. 135.

THE PRESS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

The following table is sent to us by a gentleman, as translated from the "Annales des Travaux" of the Paris Statistical Society, made up from information derived by M. Balbi, the well known geographer. We subjoin it as a very curious memorandum, though we cannot vouch for its accuracy—

Names of the Parts and States of the World.	*Population.*	*Number of Periodical Journals.*
EUROPE,	227,700,000	2142
France,	32,000,000	420
Paris,	690,000	175
Lyons,	146,000	13
Marseilles,	116,000	6
British Islands	23,400,000	483
London,	1,275,000	97
Dublin,	227,000	28
Edinburgh,	138,000	18
Glasgow,	147,000	14
Manchester	134,000	12
Birmingham,	107,000	9
Liverpool,	119,000	9
Swiss Confederation,	1,980,000	30
Geneva,	25,000	4
Austria,	32,000,000	80
Vienna,	300,000	24
Milan,	151,000	9
Prussia,	12,464,000	288
Netherlands,	6,143,000	159
Amsterdam,	201,000	35
Brussels,	100,000	34
Antwerp,	66,000	6
Germanic Confederation,	18,600,000	305
Sweden and Norway,	3,866,000	82
Denmark,	1,950,000	80
Copenhagen	109,000	6
Spain,	13,900,000	12
Madrid,	201,000	4
Portugal,	3,530,000	27
Lisbon,	260,000	12
Sardinia,	4,300,000	8
Turin,	114,000	3
Two Sicilies,	4,600,000	51
Naples,	364,000	3
Papal Territories	2,590,000	6
Rome	154,000	3
Russia and Poland,	56,615,000	84
Petersburg,	320,000	29
Warsaw,	126,000	13
Moscow,	250,000	17
Greece,	1,100,090	3
Napoli,	10,000	1
AMERICA,	39,300,000	978
United States,	11,600,000	840
New York,	169,000	30
Columbia,	3,000,000	20
Santa Fe,	30,000	4
Mexican Confed,	7,500,000	28
Mexico,	180,000	7
Brazil,	5,000,000	8
Rio Janeiro,	140,000	3
English America,	2,230,000	30
Spanish America,	1,290,000	4
Dutch America,	114,000	2
French America,	240,000	3
Hayti,	950,000	5
ASIA,	330,000,000	27
Calcutta,	500,000	9
Surat,	450,000	1
Pekin,	1,300,000	1
OCEANIA,	20,000,000	9
Batavia,	46,000	2
Van Diemen's Land,	2,000	1
Otaheite,	7,000	1
AFRICA,	60,000,000	12
Cairo,	260,000	1
SUMMARY.		
Europe,	237,700,000	2142
America,	39,300,000	978
Asia,	390,000,000	27
Africa,	60,000,000	12
Oceania,	20,000,000	9
Total for the whole Globe,	737,000,000	3,168

Upon these computations, the Journal of the Paris Statistical Society thus remarks:—"The proportion to which the number of journals in each quarter of the world bears to its population is as follows:—In Asia there is one paper for every 14,000,000; in Africa, one for every 5,000,000; in Europe, one for every 106,000; in America, one for every 40,000; and precisely in the same manner is the comparative progress of civilization in these different divisions of the earth." The last number of the general catalogue, printed every summer at Leipsic contains 2,157 new books, the foregoing number has but 310 less—so that, in the course of one year, 4,664 German works have been published!—a number which surpasses by far that of the yearly publications of England and France taken together.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

COMMERCE OF HAYTI.

Extract of a letter, dated Port au Prince, February 26, 1833.

The Island of 'Hayti,' better known by the name of 'St. Domingo,' has struggled on to its thirtieth year of Independence, burthened by a Loan from France, which was assumed at a period of exigency by the Republic, when the acceptance was one of circumstance rather than choice.

The effects of the Military System has been very disastrous to the agricultural interests of the country, and connected with the prevailing evil, a want of means, which is experienced by almost every landed proprietor, has reduced the propagation of the cane to the scanty demand of the country, and, in a word, rendered every article of export retrograde.

The United States of America, from what motives of policy let others determine, have deferred, or rather refused the acknowledgment of Haytien Independence. Latterly, some mention has been made of a negotiation, offered through Commodore Elliott, but owing to a demand from the Haytien Administration, for permission of intercourse with Southern States, all propositions have been retracted. The Island of St. Domingo is one of very significant position, and, in many respects, its local advantages outweigh those of Cuba, and for the cultivation of sugar and indigo it is in ten fold ratio superior to it.

The Haytiens, though set down as a people void of energy, have unfortunately been described by transient writers, who, in depicting what they may have seen of their character, have been very much circumscribed in their observation. They are a hospitable and kind race throughout; the better class, and indeed the generality, assuming their tone and manners decidedly from the French.—Among the representatives of government, and in other capacities, there are numbers of known talent and discrimination.

From the United States, Hayti receives provisions of beef, pork, flour, fish, &c. and in the advance of manufactures, particularly Cottons, such as platillas, checks, prints, &c. With the advantage of the staple at home, America must, in a few years, monopolize or exclude the greater portion of such imports.

It is presumed that his Excellency, the President, will accept the late proposition for steam navigation in these waters, which will give a renewed impetus to every species of trade hither.

A. N. S.

A New Continent!—The London Literary Gazette, of Feb. 23d, says:—"A whaler has fallen in with a Continent in the Antarctic Seas:—and as the discovery is *small*, the owners have endeavored to conceal it, till they can bring off some cargoes of oil and seal skins. The log of the vessel is rather confused: but still there seems to be no doubt of the fact, that an immense tract of land has been found about the latitude 67 degrees, and in longitude lying nearly due South of the Cape of Good Hope.—*Balt. Chron., April* 5.

The Late State Loan.—The following is a statement of facts in relation to the late state loan.—Notice was published in the public papers, that proposals would be received for the loan, until the 20th instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon.—Written and sealed proposals were accordingly received and opened at that time, and it appeared that Elihu Chauncey, Esq., had offered *one hundred and ten dollars*, for every hundred dollars of stock, on behalf of the bank of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Jesse R. Burden, had offered for the same *one hundred and twelve dollars and fifteen cents.* The Governor, on the next morning, notified both of the gentleman, that he did not consider the offers sufficiently high, and that he would receive further offers until 4 o'clock of that day. At that time, Messrs. Chauncey and Burden presented their *written and sealed* proposals, in person, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at his office, and continued together until the Governor arrived. Mr. Chauncey and the Doctor remained together in the office, whilst the Governor and Secretary retired to the private room, where the proposals were opened. The two gentlemen were invited in together to know the result. It appeared that Mr. Chauncy had offered $113 50 and Dr. Burden $113 51. The latter gentleman then retired, after having received the congratulations and the hand of his competitor. Mr. Chauncey, after leaving the office, expressed to several gentlemen his conviction, that the whole proceeding was fair and honorable.

The above is a fair statement of the transaction, and if untrue, can be contradicted by Mr. Chauncey.—Several clerks were in the office, who saw the Secretary, Mr. Chauncey, and Dr. Burden together in the office at the time specified above. How many persons were concerned in either of the bids, we are not able to say; but that there was on the part of the officers of the government or the Speaker of the Senate, either directly or indirectly, any unfairness, we unhesitatingly deny, and challenge the proof. As to any favoritism, it certainly was not exhibited towards Dr. Burden. His first bid was more than *two per cent.* over Mr. Chauncey's, yet it was not received, although it was 25,000 dollars better; and Mr. Chauncey's last bid of $113,50 proves that partiality was not shown in giving it to Dr. Burden, because his bid was *one cent* more than Mr. Chauncey's.

Since the above was in type, a committee of the Senate reported on this subject, and as will be seen, fully substantiates all we have said.—*Pennsylvania Reporter.*

Mr. Burges, of Rhode Island.—Mr. Burges is 63 years old this month (February.) His head is bald; his eye wild, his manner in debate so animated, the motions of his hands when pouncing like claws as it were, upon an adversary, fall so forcibly, so fatally, one may add, that he has not been inaptly termed the *Bald Eagle.* No person has a greater command of language than Mr. Burges. No one in Congress has so many expressive words, so many expressive metaphors, so many well pointed illustrations, so many well directed shafts. In the war of words he has no equal. Wo to the man that measures such weapons with him. His quiver of arrows is inexhaustible. His bow is always drawn. The quicker the combat the better for him. In that rough, off hand immediate skirmishing, the picquet fighting as it were in debate, when advanced guards meet, Mr. Burges is the happiest man I ever met with. He will lay a whole platoon prostrate at a move. If denunciation is wanted, it goes like an ancient Catapulta with terrible force upon the walls of an enemy to demolish whole regiments at a blow. If some stout champion, Goliath like, is sent to meet him, his sling lays him low. Thus Mr. McDuffie is often quicted. If denunciation, if argument are weapons too dignified to be used upon an adversary, over confident in his strength, Mr. Burges will draw upon his wit, in which he is well gifted, and soon make him ridiculous. Thus Mr. Cambreleng, and Mr. Daniels have been often quicted. It is said that Mr. Burges is the only man of whom John Randolph was afraid. In grappling him, Mr. Burges must have found his equal in words, in metaphors, in wit, but perhaps not in denunciation.—But Mr. Randolph was silenced by one of those appeals *ad hominem*, which he himself was in the custom of using with so much effect upon others.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Trade of Liverpool and London.—A great depreciation has taken place in the value of the London West India Dock property, said to have arisen in some degree from the rapid increase of the commerce of Liverpool, by which many ships are drawn to this port that formerly would have gone to the Thames. There probably is some truth in this observation. We should very much doubt whether the commerce of London, though it must always be very great, has materially advanced lately, and whether it is likely to advance much in future. The manufactures which were formerly carried on in the metropolis, especially the silk trade, have either been declining or stationary for some time; whilst the population of London and its vicinity, though increasing, is not increasing with any thing like the rapidity of that of the great northern counties, to and from which Liverpool is the inlet and outlet. To the prosperity of Liverpool there seems to be no limit. The increase of the cotton trade of Lancashire, the silk trade of Cheshire, the woollen trade of Yorkshire, of the iron and pottery trades of Staffordshire, as well as the vast increase which is every year taking place in the population of those crowded districts, will in a few years make this port the Tyre or Carthage of Modern Europe.—One thing only is wanting, namely, the destruction of the prohibitive system in this and other countries, to render Liverpool the artery through which will flow the wealth and commerce of the whole world. The abolition of the East India monopoly will, in a very short time, open to us the commerce of the Eastern world: the repeal of the American Tariff will greatly extend our commerce with the western; and it is an agreeable reflection, now that the prohibitive system is falling in pieces, that not a single prohibitory or restrictive law can be repealed in any part of the globe without adding, directly or indirectly, to the wealth and prosperity of Liverpool. It is stated, that the East India Company are about making great alterations in their establishment; that the warehouses in the East India Docks are to be abandoned; and that they will form extensive establishments in Liverpool.—*Liverpool paper.*

Embalming.—A singular and highly important discovery, has recently been made by Messrs. Capron & Boniface, chemists, at Chaillot. By a process, which they keep secret, and to which they have given the name of "Mummification," they have succeeded, after passing a number of years in experiment, in so modifying and perfecting the known process of preserving bodies, as to reduce them to mummies, leaving the forms unaltered. All the elements of disorganization, which show themselves in the human body so soon after death, are completely destroyed; and not only the external body, but all the viscera, and lungs, the heart, the liver, and even the brain, are perfectly preserved; the features also remain so perfectly uninjured, that correct portraits may be taken at any length of time after death, and as the body is not enveloped in bandages as the Egyptian method, the natural forms are perfectly preserved.—The operation requires but a few days, after which the dead bodies may be preserved in a room or vault, or interred in the ordinary way, without being accessible to worms. They may also be exposed to all varieties of the air, either in the standing or sitting position, without undergoing any alteration.—*London Medical Intelligencer.*

Cemetery in London.—The General Cemetery in Joint Stock company of London have completed a Cemetery, resembling in its plan that of Pere le Chaise in Paris.—The ground selected for their purpose is a lot of sixty acres at Kendall Green, forty of which are enclosed by a wall, and ornamented with trees and shrubbery. Artists have been employed in preparing plans and models for the decoration of the grounds, and a premium of £100 has been awarded for the design of a magnificent chapel. Arrangements are made for the conveyance of bodies and funeral processions by water carriage to the spot. The Bishop of London at first refused to consecrate it, in consequence of the want of a chapel where the service might be read when requisite—but subsequently withdrew his objection, a temporary chapel having been erected.

Mr. Webster's Speech.—A writer in the Charleston Courier, speaking of Mr. Webster's recent Speech in reply to Mr. Calhoun, says that it is the most valuable of all his productions. His conflict with Mr. Hayne was too light a matter. It was masterly, but he felt himself so much at ease, that he did not put out his strength. He was merciful to nullification. But he has since concentrated his whole energies on the great question, "What is the United States of America?" And his argument is one flood of light. It is chaste and pure in diction, and resembles the celebrated argument in the Dartmouth College case. No other man but Judge Marshall could have said so much, and that so well, in the same space. It should be bound up with Mr. Adams' edition of the Constitution, and Washington's Farewell Address, and be made a *School* Book for every *American* boy to read, learn, and inwardly digest. The great Union party ought to have *an American Class Book*, composed of such original materials, and taught to every boy, before interest and ambition *poison* his mind, and divert it from his great and honored country.

Astronomy.—Sir J. Herschell has finished his series of calculations on the double stars, and is about to set out for the Cape of Good Hope to pursue the inquiry in an other latitude.

State of parties.—John Randolph, in one of his sketches in the Telegraph, quotes the following lines as descriptive of the state of parties in Washington.

"As when a Barber and a Collier fight,
The Barber beats the luckless Collier white;
In comes a Dyer of cerulean hue,
And in his turn he beats the Barber blue;
Then comes a Brick dust man, with rouge o'erspread,
And beats the Dyer till he beats him red;
The rallying Collier whirls his empty sack,
Knocks down the Brick dust man, and beats him black,
Black, white, blue, red, in rolling clouds are tost,
And in the dust the combatants are lost."

We can imagine no better description of a state of parties in which every man has taken some other man's color.—*Alex. Gaz.*

General Hamilton, in his Speech in the Nullifying Convention, said—

"You, sir, (addressing Governor Hayne,) recollect both in 1824 and 1828, when we breasted the storm side by side, in the great conflicts that took place at those ill starred cycles of legislative profligacy and abandonment, that we then as humble suppliants for justice, would have closed with Mr. Cambreleng's proposition, after providing for a list of free articles, that the revenue should settle down on an ad valorem basis of 25 per cent. May we not now, when no longer suppliants, *but with arms in our hands*, not begging justice, but demanding it, accept *a far more favorable adjustment.*"

Again—

"The boon has been won by our sturdy resistance, and now, at this very instant, South Carolina accepts it, not as a suppliant on a bended knee, but *with her lance couched*, and not a feather quivering in her plume."

Congress—The Great Debate.—In the Senate, after Mr. WEBSTER had concluded his speech in reply to Mr. CALHOUN, the latter gentleman again spoke at considerable length, to which Mr. W. briefly responded, when, it will be seen, several courtly bows were exchanged:

Mr. WEBSTER said that, having already occupied so much of the time of the Senate on the general subject, he should not do more than to make a very few observations, in reply to what the hon. member from Carolina had now advanced.—The gentleman, said Mr. W. does me injustice, in suggesting the possibility that any remarks of mine could have been made for the purpose of obtaining favor, in any quarter, by an apperance of hostility to him.—[Mr. CALHOUN rose, and said he had only suggested it, as a matter of possibility.]—I hope it is not even possible, continued Mr. W., that my support or opposition of important measures, should be influenced by considerations of that kind. Between the hon. member and myself, personal relations have always been friendly. We came into Congress, now near twenty years ago, both ardent young men, and however widely we may have differed at any time, on political subjects, our private intercourse has been one of amity and kindness.—[Mr. CALHOUN rose, and said these remarks were just such as he himself had intended to make.]

Mr. WEBSTER then went on in his argument, and closed as follows:

The gentleman has concluded, sir, by declaring, again, that the contest is between power on one side, and liberty on the other—and that he is for liberty. All this is easily said. But what is that liberty, whose cause he espouses? It is liberty, given to a part, to govern the whole. It is liberty, claimed by a small minority to govern and control the great majority. And what is the power which he resists? It is the general power of the popular will; it is the power of all the People, exercised by majorities, in the Houses of the Legislature, in those form in which all free Governments exercise power.

Mr. President, turn this question over and present it as we will—argue upon it as we may—exhaust upon it all the fountains of metaphysics—stretch over it all the meshes of logical or political subtlety, it still comes to this, Shall we have a General Government?—shall we continue the union of the States under a *Government* instead of a *League?* This is the upshot of the whole matter; because, if we are to have a Government, that Government must act like other Governments, by majorities: it must have this power, like other Governments, of enforcing its own laws, and its own decisions; clothed with authority by the People, and always responsible to the People, it must be able to hold on its course, unchecked by external interposition. According to the gentleman's view of the matter, the Constitution is a League; according to mine, it is a regular popular Government. This vital and all-important question, the People will decide, and in deciding it, they will determine whether by ratifying the present CONSTITUTION AND FRAME OF GOVERNMENT they meant to do nothing more than to amend the articles of the old Confederation.

John Jay.—We are gratified to learn, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, that the Harpers have now in press, and in a state of forwardness, the life and writings of the illustrious patriot and statesman John Jay, late Chief Justice of the United States. It is edited by his son, the Hon. Wm. Jay, of West Chester, and will be published in two large and handsome octavo volumes. We expect to be able, in a few days, to lay before our readers some detached parts of this work, as a foretaste of the banquet.

His correspondence, as published in the Life, is numerous, and contains letters to or from the following persons among others, viz:—John Adams, Elias Boudinot, James Duane, Benjamin Franklin, Lord Grenville, Henry Lee, Rufus King, General Lincoln, Robert Morris, Count de Montmorin, Timothy Pickering, Edmund Randolph, Philip Schuyler, Charles Thompson, Dr. Witherspoon, Egbert Benson, Fisher Ames, Oliver Ellsworth, Lafayette, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, Lord Lansdown, Lord Mornington, James Monroe, Dr. Moore, Thomas Pinckney, Edward Rutledge; Dugald Stewart, Noah Webster, George Washington, George Clinton, Silas Deane, Jeremiah Evarts, Elbridge Gerry, John Sloss Hobart, General Knox, Robert R. Livingston, Governeur Morris, Lindley Murray, Dr. J. M. Mason, Richard Peters, Dr. Rush, Sir John Sinclair, Wm. Wilberforce.

From the National Gazette, February 6.

The Washington Globe, of yesterday, assures the country "no inquiry into the conduct of the Navy Commissioners is on foot," and adds—"The conduct of some of their clerks may be under investigation. What has been or will be discovered we know not."

We take the following sentences from an editorial article of the same paper.

"The Southern people, if cut off from the Union, would find that class of population, which gives them relative strength as members of the confederacy, at once their greatest weight and weakness in a conflict with neighboring independent States. That 'Napoleon militia,' on which Mr. M'Duffie relies, to encounter their brethren of the North as '*fiends*,' would be necessary to defend their firesides from '*fiends*' of another complection. The interest of the South is amity with the North."

A party of colored emigrants left Louisville, Ky., on the 22d ult., for Liberia. It numbered one hundred and six persons, ninety six of whom were manumitted in Kentucky, four were from East Tennessee, and the others were free. Among the latter is an emigrant from Brown county, Ohio, who goes out as a representative of three hundred persons of that county, who contemplate emigration to Liberia, provided his report be favorable.—The emigrants left Louisville in high spirits, having been liberally provided with money and provisions by the people of Kentucky. They were to be conveyed to New Orleans, free of expense, in the elegant steam boat Mediterranean, accompanied by the Secretary of the Kentucky Colonization Society. At New Orleans the charge of the emigrants will be assumed by Mr. Savage, of Ohio, who will accompany them to Liberia.

The Mechanic.—"If there is any situation truly enviable, it is that of a steady and industrious mechanic, who by his own unaided exertions, has established for himself a respectable place in society: who, commencing in poverty, has been able by his skill and perseverence to overcome every obstacle—vanquish every prejudice, and build up for himself a reputation whose value is enhanced for others. And let it be remembered that this situation is attainable by all, who have health and practical knowledge of their business. It is a mistaken idea, that fortune deals about her favors blindly, and with a reckless hand. Industry, temperance, economy and a virtuous ambition are seldom exerted in vain.

We have files of the Gaceta de la Nueva Granada, and of the Constitucional, published at Bogota, down to the 17th of last February, inclusive. The contents of them are highly satisfactory, inasmuch as they indicate the continuance of good order and general peace, and the march of reason and republicanism, under the auspices of President Santander. The Gaceta, of the 17th Feb. cnotains the principal parts of President Jackson's Message of the 14th December last.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"*The Headsman of Berne.*"—Such is the title of a work now in hand by our countryman Cooper. We may therefore anticipate a display of the author's powers of description. The scenery of Switzerland has been happily chosen to bring those powers into action.

PITTSBURGH WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected, Weekly, for the Pittsburgh Gazette—Friday, April 12, 1833.

ARTICLES.	D.	C.	D.	C.
ALE.				
Per bbl.	6	00	0	00
ALUM.				
Per lb.		05½	0	6
ASHES.				
Pot, per lb.		04	0	4½
Pearl do		4½	0	5
Scorched Salts		3¼	0	4
APPLES.				
Per barrel	1	50	2	00
AXES.				
Pitts. bl'ck. pr doz	14	00	16	00
Cast steel do	16	00	18	00
Mann's do	18	00	0	00
BACON.				
Hog, round		05	0	05½
Hams, covered		7	0	00
do uncovered		5½	0	06½
BEER.				
Pittsb. per bbl.	3	00	0	00
BEES WAX.				
Clear, per lb		16	0	17
BOTTLES.				
Castor oil, per gr.	8	00	0	00
Claret do	8	50	10	00
Wine, black	15	00	0	00
Porter, green	8	50	9	00
do black	12	00	0	00
Pint do per doz.	0	62½	0	00
Quart do	0	87½	0	00
¼ gallon do	1	25	0	00
Gallon do	2	25	0	00
BUTTER.				
Fresh in Market lb.		15	0	18
do in kegs, do		6	0	8
Roll in bbls.		9	0	10
CANDLES.				
Dip'd tallow per lb		10	0	0
Mould do.		12½	0	0
Sperm do		35	0	40
CHEESE.				
West. Res. per lb		05½	0	6
Eastern		12½	0	0
Pine Apple		12½	0	0
C'AINS.				
Halter, per doz.	6	00	7	00
Trace	10	00	12	50
Log, per lb		10	0	12
Chain Cables				
COFFEE.				
Java, per lb.		17	0	18
St. Domingo		15½	0	00
Rio		15	0	15
COAL.			0	05
Delivered, bush.		4½	0	05
CORDAGE.				
Ky. Hemp, pr lb.		8	0	00
Best white Rope		12½	0	00
Common do.		10	0	11
Best tarred		11	0	00
Common do		10	0	11
16 yd bed cords dz.	1	62½	0	00
18½ do do	1	87½	0	00
24 do do	2	50	0	00
37 do do	3	75	0	00
40 do do	4	50	0	00
Bed lacings 15 yds long, per doz	1	25	0	00
Plough lines, 10 yds long, pr

From the London Literary Gazette.

ROASTING BY GAS.

An apparatus for roasting meat of every kind by gas has been recently invented by Mr. Hicks, the patentee of the improved iron oven, by which spirit is obtained from the exhalations of fermented bread while baking. This apparatus is so extremely simple and beautiful, that a very few words will suffice to explain it. The gas is admitted to a metallic circle, through a very narrow, continuous opening, round the outside of which the gas issues, and forms a ring of blue flame. In the centre, supported by two lateral gas tubes joined to the circle, is an upright spike, serving as a spit, on which the meat to be roasted is stuck. From the centre of the circle, the pipe which supplies the gas passes down to the gas main; having a cock, with a regulating lever, by which the gas can be turned on or off, and the degree of flame produced can be regulated with the greatest nicety. The circle is raised a few inches above a bench or table, so as to admit of the introduction of a convex dish, furnished with a spout for receiving the dripping, under each spit. From this dish the dripping runs off by a spout, and is collected in any common dish placed under it. Over the bench, at the height of three or four feet, is a projecting boarded canopy or hood, for receiving the heated air and smell from the gas and meat, and conducting them to a flue, so as to prevent them from accumulating in the kitchen. Directly above the gas circle is a cone of polished copper, suspended by a weight. This cone is two inches wider in diameter at the base than the gas circle, and has a small orifice at the top.

When the operation of roasting is to be performed, all that is necessary is to spit the meat, and light the gas, regulating it so as to produce only a blue flame, closely resembling a blue ribbon round the base of a black turban; and then bring down the copper cone, until its lower edge is on a level with the base of the gas circle. A vessel to receive the dripping is then placed under the spout of the tin dripping dish, and the process of roasting goes on, without basting, or any other operation whatever being requisite. The heat produced by the gas is radiated from the copper cone on the meat, and this being done equally on all sides, the latter never requires turning, while, the heat not being so intense as that from an open fire, the meat is neither dried nor burned, and, consequently, does not need basting. It is, in fact, roasted by heated air, but air which is constantly renewed; and, therefore, this operation has no affinity with baking. The time required for roasting in this manner, is shorter than that before an open fire, in the proportion of about twelve to fifteen; it requiring fifteen minutes for roasting every pound of meat before an open fire, and only twelve minutes for roasting the same quantity by gas. As the cones are nicely balanced, in the manner of chandeliers suspended from lofty ceilings, the cook, when she wishes to look at the meat, can raise and lower the cone hanging over it with the greatest ease. The fat dropsslowly, and as pure as water, into the dish placed to receive it; and when the period of dressing is nearly completed, it is indicated by the appearance of gravy being mixed with fat. For different joints, and for fowls of different kinds, and game, there are rims and covers of different sizes; and for a sirloin of beef, the cone approaches to the form of a cylinder with a domical top.

The operation, when the meat is once spitted, and the gas properly adjusted, is conducted, or rather, goes on of itself, with all the quiet precision of a chemical process in a laboratory, and, in short, with so much cleanliness, neatness, and absence of smell and heat, that it would not be offensive in a drawing room. A few weeks since, a number of gentlemen attended in Mr. Hicks's kitchen, in Wimpole street, when a part of a sirloin of beef, a leg of mutton, two fowls, and a pigeon, were roasted in this manner, and afterwards tasted by the company, when they were found to be, in all respects, equal, if not superior, to meat and fowls roasted in the common way. Mr. Hicks's apparatus had been erected only a few weeks, and was, at the time we saw it, not made known to the public. The expense of gas is much less than might be imagined, the effect being produced, not so much by the intensity of heat, as by its concentration. Mr. Hicks has found sixteen cubreal feet of gas, which cost 2 3-4d.; sufficient for roasting twelve or fourteen pounds of meat; which is considerably less than a farthing per pound. When it is considered that bread is baked and browned at from 280 to 300 degrees Fahr., and that meat is roasted after the bread is removed, the circumstance of gas affording a sufficient degree of heat for roasting will not occasion surprise. We have before described the mode by which boiling and stewing by gas has been for some time practised in Edinburgh; and it is clear that, as roasting can also be effected by it, so may baking. The whole business, therefore, of the preparation of human food by the application of heat, may be performed by gas, and that with great economy, in all families who roast and bake at home. This is only realizing what was long ago anticipated by the late William Strutt, Esq., of Derby.

There can be no doubt that oil, or any liquid fat burned in the same manner, would effect the same end; and, indeed, this is proved by the portable machine for the use of ships and ambulatory cottages, invented by Mr. Cochrane. How far the art of cooking by gas will be suitable for country inns, may be considered uncertain in the present infancy of the invention; but as, on calculation, it is found in London to be much cheaper than roasting by open fires of coal, and, for small joints, equally cheap with sending meat to be cooked in a baker's oven, it appears highly probable, that, wherever gas is used for lighting, it will answer to employ it for cooking. In cities, which are now generally lighted with gas, it will, probably, soon effect an important revolution; for, since every house may be supplied with heat by steam or hot water from public companies, domestic fires will become unnecessary; and, as the smoke may be burned in the engines of all manufacturies by Witty's furnaces, our atmosphere may be left comparatively pure, and our town architecture be displayed to as great advantage as town architecture now is on the continent.

The Cholera at Havanna.—The schooner Fan Fan, at this port yesterday from Havanna, brings advices to the 24th ult. The Gazette states that the accounts received by her represent the progress of the Cholera as truly appalling. From the 24th of February till the 24th of March, *five thousand* (1,000 whites, and 4,000 blacks,) had died of the disease—and on the day before the sailing of the Fan Fan, *five hundred persons* are stated to have been taken off, and nearly the same number had been buried each day for several days previously. The Captain General has issued an order, that all the artillery shall be fired at sunrise each day, in the hope of purifying the atmosphere. The Board of Health of Havanna have issued an order prohibiting the sale, by the Apothecaries, of any medicines under the name of specifics for the cure of the Cholera. Several of the Apothecaries have offered to furnish medicines gratis to the poor. The Superintendents of the Hospitals make the same complaints which were urged in this country as to the patients being brought to the Hospitals in the last stage of disorder, and absolutely incurable.

Since the above was in type we have received the following letter, dated

"HAVANNA, March 23d, 1833.

The Cholera is making such ravages among our population that business is almost entirely suspended and the clerks in commercial houses, brokers, cart men, launchmen, and day laborers are unwilling to work. Our daily list of deaths, *publicly known*, falls not far short of 500, but it is supposed that the number is greater. Strangers are not permitted to go outside the walls, lest they should discover the mortality.

One individual has lost 50 out of 200 slaves, and nearly the whole black population has been attacked.—*Balt. Amer.*

We find the following notice of a most brutal and detestable outrage in the Blairsville Record:

The Kittanning Outrage.—Two weeks since we copied an article from the Kittanning Advertiser, noticing the circumstance of a box, containing the remains of a female, horridly mutilated, having been found floating in the Allegheny river. We accompanied the article with some remarks, which were designed to repel the impression that we thought was intended to be made, that the outrage had been committed in Blairsville, and also to show that it was probable it had been perpetrated at Kittanning. We now learn that our conclusion was right. It has since been ascertained that the remains found in the box were those of Mrs. Jane Leighly, wife of Philip Leighly of Kittanning township, Armstrong county, and daughter of John Campbell of the same place. Mrs. Leighly had died of consumption and was buried in the public burial ground, adjacent to the Borough of Kittanning on the 16th of February. It has also been ascertained, as appears from a printed handbill we have seen, that Doctor John Gilpin, *who was the attending physician*, and Robert Cogley, his student, were the persons who disinterred the body, and after mangling it in the manner before described, put it into a box and accidently, or designedly sent it adrift down the river. Doctor Gilpin and his student have both fled from the gathering storm of public indignation, and John Campbell and Philip Leighly, the father and husband of the deceased, have publicly offered a reward of one hundred dollars for their apprehension.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The Boston Courier, in commenting on an article in the Northampton Courier, says:

"But the Courier thinks that this measure is justifiable, because the destruction of the protective system by the next Congress was almost certain. We had never seen the evidences of any such certainty, nor hardly the probability of such an event, until the passage of Mr. Clay's bill proved that there was a shorter and an easier mode of destroying it, than thro' the agency of Congress. We had seen no indications of opposition to it exhibited, which had not been manifested any time these ten years. No new means had been resorted to, to procure its abandonment, except by a moiety of the people of South Carolina. Yet the protective policy had not only withstood the incessant and violent assaults upon it for a period of ten years, but had been steadily gaining ground in the public favor. We did not know a single circumstance, placing the system in a position of new and alarming danger, except the nullifying proceedings of South Carolina. The event has proved how formidable was that danger. Its danger did not result from any change of public sentiment, nor even from the influence of a despicable party subserviency. Nullification was its only new foe, and to Mr. Clay chiefly is it owing that it has been a fatal one.

"We can hardly understand the distinction which our friend of the Courier has in his mind, when he says—'We reprobate the doctrine of nullification, and hold *all concessions* to it in as detestable a light as the editor of the (Boston) Courier,' and in the same sentence apologizes for the *concessions*, tho' partial, which he admits are made by this bill.—There seems to us to be here an inconsistency, which doubtless admits of satisfactory explanation. But he says it was concession to the whole South, to Virginia as well as South Carolina. But the South have been making the same demand for these concessions from time immemorial. Why were they never granted before? Why were they denied, until one State presented herself, with arms in her hands, to enforce them? Why was concession refused, until it could bring with it nothing but shame and humiliation? Concession in 1832 might have borne the aspect of magnanimity. In 1833 it could retain no feature of dignity or respect.

But the Courier calls the concession 'in some measure mutual, because the whole demands of the South are not conceded.' This strikes us as the strangest apology—without intending any disrespect to any one who offers it honestly—that we recollect to have ever seen offered for a questionable act. It seems to us, (to recur to a metaphor before used, and which most aptly illustrates the nature of this arrangement,) as if a traveler assailed by a ruffian with a demand for all his money, should congratulate himself upon having made a mutual compromise, because the robber consented to take less than the *whole*."

Judge Story's *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States*, with a preliminary review of the Constitutional History of the Colonies and States, before the adoption of the Constitution, have just appeared at Boston, in three volumes, octavo, well bound, and printed with a large and handsome type. This is an important contribution to the literature of the country, and it will be received abroad as an abundant and genuine source of that information concerning American polity, which is now sought generally, and with particular earnestness. The work is dedicated, with obvious fitness, to Chief Justice Marshall.

The object of the Commentaries is to present a full analysis and exposition of the Constitution of these United States; and for the due accomplishment of that object, the learned and eminent author has pursued his plan in three great divisions —the first of which embraces a sketch of the charters, constitutional history, and ante-revolutionary jurisprudence of the Colonies; the second, a sketch of the constitutional history of the States during the Revolution, and the rise, progress, and fall of the Confederation; the third, the history of the rise and adoption of our present Constitution, and an exposition of each of its provisions, of the reasons thereof, the objections, and so forth.

We have looked through the three volumes; made ourselves acquainted with the heads of each chapter, and attentively read several of the chapters of each volume. Judge Story has availed himself, with characteristic diligence and sagacity, of all the best materials extant; has digested in the most satisfactory manner a vast body of knowledge, and discussed with freedom and efficiency all the great questions, speculative and practical, which have arisen under our political system. He was of the Democratic party, but his doctrines are those of the Federal school, to which, now, the great majority of the nation belong: in a note to the last chapter of his second volume, he warmly commends President Jackson's Proclamation of the 10th of last December, and quotes a considerable part of it as a clear, forcible, and eloquent defence of "the rights and powers of the national government." We have found Chapter 3d, 1st volume, *On the Nature of the Constitution*, particularly instructive. The point whether the Constitution be a *compact* is there considered. The chapters on *taxes*, and on the *jurisdiction* of the federal courts, we might also cite as having made the strongest impression on our mind. Not a few of Judge Story's readers will find his Preliminary Review of the Constitutional history of the Colonies and States before the adoption of our present system, that part of his labors of which they were most in need. It is essential, and yet has not been before adequately furnished for the common benefit.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the United States Telegraph.

STOCK JOBBING.

The following article, from the Pennsylvania Inquirer, confirms our former surmises that the knowing ones, they who were in the secrets of the powers that be, were completely taken in.—Relying upon the fixed determination of the Executive to sell the U. S. Stock, and withdraw the public deposits from the Bank of the U. States, which they knew would lower the price of that stock, they made large sales of stock to be delivered at a future day. But fortune has proved a fickle jade. Congress would not sell the stock; and the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed by an immense majority, expressing their confidence in the safety of the public deposits, has operated to overawe, for a while, the movers of the machinery, and at the same time has restored confidence to the holders of the stock. The consequence is, that instead of Bank stock falling, as was contemplated by those in the secret of the intentions of the administration, it has risen, and the speculators have to pay the difference. How unkind in a Jackson Congress! It was almost as bad as not electing the editor of the Globe to be printer.

"*Bulls and Bears.*—These terms, so common among stockholders, and so well understood by them, frequently puzzle the uninitiated of the community not a little. They originated in the London Stock Exchange, where stock jobbing is carried on to a greater extent than in any city in the world, and where a large majority of the transactions have no reference to investments, being made altogether on time, and the difference paid on settling day. Bulls are buyers, and bears sellers. In New York, where they endeavor to copy England as much as possible, and especially London, a large trade of the same nature is carried on, especially in U. S. Bank Stock. A great strife has prevailed for the last two or three weeks between the two belligerent parties, the Bulls and the Bears, the latter struggling to the utmost to keep the stock down, as they have large, and still have larger deliveries to make, at prices *considerably below* the selling rates. The Bulls have nothing to do but to watch the manœuvres of their adversaries, as the stock continues to rise, in despite of all their efforts to cheapen it. But the worst of all is, that the Bulls refuse to settle at the difference, but demand the stock, which requires the Bears to make bonafide purchases, and which they must do of the Bulls, who keep advancing on them, or send here, as they have done, though without much success.

The first of April is a heavy day with them, and as many of them are politicians of the Van Buren school, we are enabled to see some of their manœuvres through the presses allied to the arch intriguer. For instance, the Globe pretends to grow very impatient at Mr. M'Lane's delay in removing the Government deposits, as though it was a thing positively to be done; and another journal of the same predilections, says it cannot positively name the day when they are to be transferred to the State Banks. Now, they know, or ought to know, that Mr. M'Lane has no idea of gratifying his friends on that score, and, if he had, is unable—indeed, dares not do so.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1833.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last. We take this opportunity to express our acknowledgments to each member of our delegation, in the Senate and House of Representatives, for his kind and constant attention in sending us documents, &c., during the Session.

Truly encouraging.—It is stated that the friends of the Administration, in Washington city, are *franking* Mr. Webster's Speech to all parts of the country. This is really encouraging.—A new light must have broken in upon them since they *franked* Colonel Hayne's apology for nullification.

☞ Our readers will perceive, by the advertisement of Mr. Catlin, that his interesting collection of Portraits, &c., will be exhibited at the Exchange, for a few days.

Mr. Clay's Bill.—The passage of this bill is likely to have one good effect, which will, in a small degree, compensate for the evil influence of the example of a government being forced to submit to the dictation of a very small portion of the citizens. Heretofore it has been the policy of the enemies of a protective tariff to represent such tariff as a monopoly granted to the manufacturers. Our farmers, our mechanics, our laborers, have been told over and over again, that they had no interest in the protection and encouragement of Domestic Industry. They have been told again and again, that the large capitalists were alone interested to have a protective tariff—that it was the interest of all other classes of society to get their goods of every kind as cheap as possible, without regard to the place from whence they came. Although there was too much intelligence among our people, generally, to be duped by such arguments, still too many were misled by them. A few years' operation of Mr. Clay's bill will completely dispel all this delusion, and satisfy the blindest dupes, that they labor under a signal misapprehension. A short trial will prove, most conclusively, that it is the laborers and the working men who are most deeply and most *directly* interested in the protection —the *effectual* protection of domestic manufactures. Farmers are deeply interested in the prosperity of the laborers and working men, generally, because they are the most numerous and best customers of the tillers of the soil. Small capitalists, men of enterprise, who have just embarked in the manufacturing business, are interested in the continuance of an efficient tariff. Large capitalists, men who are well established in business, fear more the *domestic* than the *foreign* competition. They perceived that the late tariff was holding out such inducements to the manufacturing business, that so many persons were engaging in manufactures of all kinds that the demand for laborers would keep up the wages of labor, and that the abundant production of all kinds of manufactured articles would rapidly reduce their prices. Such being their impressions as to the operation of an efficient tariff, it is not surprising that many of them should be entirely satisfied with Mr. Clay's bill. Its operation will be directly the reverse of that of an adequate permanent protection. Capitalists and men of enterprize seeing the fluctuating policy of our government, seeing that the present tariff is to be regularly reduced to a point which will not afford sufficient protection against the rivalry of the wealthy and long established manufacturers of Europe, will be afraid to embark in that business. There being, therefore, fewer competitors for the sale of manufactured articles, prices will not fall so rapidly, and being less demand for laborers, their wages must fall. In this way the manufacturers will be benefitted by the reduction of the tariff. If their articles fall in price, they will keep up their profits by screwing down the wages of the laborers. This result is so obvious, that the editor of the American Manufacturer declared, some months ago, that if the tariff was repealed, it was one consolation that the manufacturers would be enabled to go on *"by the inevitable reduction of the wages of labor."* In this way our *present* manufacturers will enjoy a monopoly of the home market for the next five or six years, or *until two or three years after the next presidential election*. By that time the injurious operation of the new bill will be so sensibly felt, that Congress will be compelled, once more, to adopt an efficient tariff, and thus restore the country to its present situation. This view of the matter explains, very fully, the reason why some manufacturers, men who look more to their own pockets than to the general welfare, are pleased with Mr. Clay's bill. It discourages capitalists from embarking in the manufacturing business, and thus gives to the present manufacturers a monopoly of the market, and by the time the tariff is reduced so low as to expose them to the rivalry of foreigners, Congress will be compelled to increase the duties. Such is the interest of the manufacturers—they have now sufficient encouragement—they are more afraid of domestic competition than foreign. It is their interest that too many should not embark in the manufacturing business in this country. The fewer *new* manufactories shoot up, the better for the *present* establishments. Prices will be kept up and wages screwed down. The interest of the laborer, the mechanics, the working men, of all kinds, and the farmers, is just the reverse of this: it is their interest that manufactories should increase in number, so that *prices* should *fall* and *wages rise*, or at least remain as at present.

The one good effect, therefore, which we expect to arise from the present bill, is this—it will show fully to the yeomanry of the country, to the mechanics, the farmers, and the laborers, that an efficient protective Tariff is not a monopoly for the exclusive benefit of the capitalists. It will satisfy every intelligent mind, that farmers, mechanics, and laborers, are more interested in *efficient protection* than the manufacturers, and thus, a little present distress and embarrassment may contribute to the firm and permanent establishment of Domestic Industry.

Extract of a letter, dated

"HARRISBURGH, April 8, 1833.

"The Senate have passed the District Court Bill, with one amendment, offered by Mr. Hays, reducing the salary to $1,600. The House has concurred.—I presume the Governor will sign."

For the Gazette.

LO, THE POOR INDIAN!

Mr. Catlin, one of the most celebrated painters of our country, has lately returned from a very extensive tour amongst the numerous Indian tribes inhabiting the region of country lying on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and extending north to the boundary of the United States. He has brought home with him a very extraordinary and interesting collection of likenesses of individuals belonging to the different tribes he visited—amongst others, those of the Prophet, and Black Hawk, and his sons. He has also taken drawings of the Indian villages, and sundry of the wild animals of those regions.—The writer of this note called, with a number of gentleman, to see Mr. Catlin's collection, all of whom were delighted with the novelty and interest of the exhibition.

At their solicitation, he has consented to have a public exhibition, at which each portrait will be presented to view, and a short narrative be given by himself of incidents and facts that may have come to his knowledge relating to the individual or his tribe, their mode of living, habits of war, &c.

To the admirers of Nature, in her wild and unsophisticated forms, it will be one full of interest and instruction. O. P. Q.

COMMUNICATED.

We understand that there has been a Corn Sheller invented at the Manual Labor Academy, near Zelienople, in this state.—It shells from 15 to 20 bushels of corn per hour, and takes all the corn from the cob without breaking a single kernel.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, April 6.—The packet ship Louisa, Captain Wood, arrived this morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the 4th of March, and brings Paris dates to the 2d of that month, inclusive. Our papers, says the Commercial Advertiser, not having reached us, we are indebted to the editors of the Gazette, American, and Journal of Commerce, for the following.

The Gazette de France of 25th contains this paragraph:—

"Letters, by writers of credit, received to day from Madrid, announce positively that the Portuguese Government having satisfactorily explained the shots fired at a French vessel entering the Tagus, the matter may be considered as at rest. There was only left to be settled the affair of the Aleyon, sunk at the mouth of the Douro. It is understood at Madrid that this too would soon be arranged, and then no pretext be left for any attack against the Government of Don Miguel. The mission of Sir Stratford Canning has failed completely. The Spanish Government refused to lend itself to the views of the British Cabinet, and M. Zea, whose credit Lord Palmerston was desirous of overthrowing, seems destined long to remain at the head of the Spanish Cabinet."

Under the head of the Paris Exchange of 23d February, the same paper says, that "owing to the new threats of England and France, the advice given by Russia to the King of Holland, and the annoyance of the existing state of affairs to Prussia, a speedy solution of the Belgian question was so strongly anticipated as to influence the funds very sensibly; the 3 per cents. which opened at 78, rose to 78 70, and left of at 78 50"

The menaces, here referred to, are contained in the following note, which we translate. After recapitulating the substance of the preceding negotiation, the ministers of France and England declare—

Art. 1. After exhausting all means of conciliation to produce an amicable arrangement between Holland and Belgium, his Brittanic Majesty, in concert with the King of the French, that if by the 15th of March, his Netherlands Majesty shall not send to the Foreign Office a note explaining the basis upon which a treaty of commerce between the two parties may be concluded, a French army, supported by a British Naval force, will again enter Belgium, and will not again leave it till the treaty of the 15th Nov. 1831, shall have been fully complied with.

Art. 2. The embargo on Dutch ships of war and merchant ships shall be maintained both in France and England, till the above treaty shall be complied with.

Art 3. France and England, before resorting to forcible measures, demand of Holland the abolition of the recently established toll.

Art. 4. The French and English governments, desirous of establishing the commercial intercourse of two governments whose relations are hereafter to be altogether friendly, and not willing that the treaty to be made, should be made onerous to either party, endeavor so to conciliate the interests of the belligerent powers, as that the treaty may be signed and ratified by both powers in the course of the present month of the March.

Art. 5. The undersigned representatives of France and England, finish by reiterating to the Dutch government the declaration in the first part of this note, and they hope that His Netherlands Majesty, sensible of the real necessity of terminating a question which keeps in suspense the commerce of all Europe, will cut the Gordian knot and transmit to us admissible propositions.

TALLEYRAND.
PALMERSTON.

London, Feb. 10th.

This note was followed by a new Convention between France and Belgium.

The French Ministers appear to have renounced their project of a law upon the "state of siege."—In order, however, to save appearances, the project could not be withdrawn, but only not reported upon by the Committee to which it was referred.

With respect to the quarrel of the Porte, and its Egyptian enemy Ibrahim, the latest intelligence from the Augsburgh Gazette imports, that all that could be obtained from Ibrahim, by French or Russian intercession, was an armistice of forty days. Flushed with success, nothing could turn him from pursuing his career, though, for form's sake, he had addressed a respectful letter to the *Grand Seignor*, regretting that he could not do more than consent to a temporary armistice, *without consulting his father.*

The foreign diplomatists were much dissatisfied with this state of things. The French *Charge d'Affaires* had assumed a menacing tone, and it was expected that if hostilities were resumed between Ibrahim and the Porte, France would take an active part. On the other hand, confidence was placed in the comparative moderation of Ibrahim's father—the condition of Ibrahim's troops too, destitute of money and provisions, and in a country (Natolia) already exhausted of supplies, might teach him necessary forbearance.

The Madrid Gazette, of the 14th of Feb., contains a Royal Decree, requiring a levy of 25,000 young soldiers, to replace those who, by virtue of the decree of the 8th of February, 1827, had performed their six years' service. This levy, says the decree, is for the maintenance of the army upon the peace establishment.

A Ghent paper states, that the Dutch made a sortie, on the 27th of February, from Zebzecte, and captured a post of civic guards consisting of three officers and fifty men. Reparation had been demanded for this violation of territory.

Intelligence one day later was received, stating that the Turkish fleet had entered the port of Constantinople, and that the Persian Envoy has frequent conferences with the Reis Effendi.

PARIS, March 1.—The Funds. The following are the rates fixed for the settlements, 5 per cents. 104f. 50; 4 1-2 per cents. 100; 4 per cents. 95; 3 per cents. 78 90. At the close of business to day 3 per cents. were at 78 45.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Moniteur, of this morning, official part, contains the following article:

PARIS, Feb. 25.

On Friday, 22d February, at half past 5 o'clock, P. M., Madame the Duchess de Berri sent to Gen. Bugeaud, Commander of the citadel of Blaye, the following Declaration:

"Under the pressure of circumstances, and influenced by the measures of the government, although I had *the most urgent reasons* for keeping my marriage secret, I think it due to myself, as well as to my children, to declare that I was secretly married during my residence in Italy.

CITADEL OF BLAYE, 22d Feb. 1833.

(Signed) MARIE CAROLINE."

This declaration having been transmitted by Gen. Bugeaud to the President of the Council, the Minister of War, was immediately deposited among the archives of the chancery of France.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The declaration of the Duchess de Berri gives a death blow to the legitimist party in France. Every one thinking what reprobation will be excited throughout Europe by the marriage of Marie Louise to Count Neiperg. We are curious to see what language the organs of legitimacy will now adopt.

Since the announcement of the marriage of the Duchess de Berri, we have seen several persons known to belong to the legitimist party. They appear to be much cast down by the news, as it is contrary to all the principles of legitimacy that the mother of an heir apparent to the throne of France should be married a second time.

PARIS, March 1.—The Duchess de Berri sent the declaration, inserted in the Moniteur, to Bordeaux. M. de Brissac left Bordeaux on the morning of the 25th, to return to Prague. Liberty has been promised to the Duchess, who has announced her willingness to retire to Naples, and trust her children to whatever fortune may await them.—*Gazette de France.*

It is difficult to comprehend, says the Courier Francais, how the Duchess de Berri, who has no communication with any one, could have made known her intentions relative to her retirement, and the tutorage of her children.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—On Saturday evening, Gen. Lafayette called at the residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, where his presence surprised more than one member of the diplomatic corps. The General came to intercede with the Minister for some Polish refugees, and to propose to him to subscribe to a ball which the Polish Committee of Paris give on Saturday next, for the relief of the unfortunate families thrown upon their charge by the disaster of Warsaw.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register, April 2.

Emancipation of West India Slaves.—The news brought by the late arrivals, of the determination of Great Britain to emancipate the slaves of her West India Islands, without compensation to their owners, is replete with interest to the people of this Union. If such a measure be in contemplation, and we see no reason to doubt it, can our Government look quietly on and see it consummated. Of course, the white inhabitants of these islands would be compelled to abandon them, and we should then have in our immediate vicinity, independent Negro Sovereignties, whose contagion would rapidly spread into the Southern States.—The irresistible tendency of such an event is too apparent to need illustration, and too delicate in its nature, to be carried out in all its bearings. The next advices from Europe will be anxiously awaited.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 9th inst. in Christ Church, Allegheny-town, by the Rev. Dr. Upfold, the Rev. EDWARD Y. BUCHANAN, Rector of Christ Church, Meadville, to Miss ANN ELIZA FOSTER, daughter of Wm. B. Foster Esq., of Allegheny-town.

On the 24 instant, by the Rev. S. Williams, Mr. DAVID NOBLE to Miss SARAH JANE M'CLINTOCK.

On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. EMANUEL ECKER, to Miss MARY WHITE.

On the 7th, by the same, Mr. JACOB D. BAKER, to Miss SARAH KIRK, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, 3d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Upfold, Mr. SAMUEL SINGER to Miss CATHERINE R. HETICH, all of this city.

EXHIBITION
OF
INDIAN PORTRAITS.

MR. CATLIN will endeavor to entertain the citizens of Pittsburgh, on Monday evening, next door to the Exchange Hotel, with the Exhibition of 100 Indian Portraits; explaining, at the same time, their peculiar manners, customs, &c.

BLACK HAWK,

And nine of his principal warriors, now prisoners of War at Jefferson Barracks, are amongst the number—the rest, consisting of the wildest tribes in North America, and entirely in their native costume, are—Sioux, Omahas, Ottoes, Pawnees, Riccarees, Mandans, Assinneboins, Crows, Ojibbeways, Konzas, Peorias, Shiennes, Crees, Black Feet, Snakes, Flatheads, and others, all of which Mr. C. has been amongst, and painted his portraits from life. It is to be hoped that all visitors will be in, and seated by ½ past 7 o'clock.

Admission, 50 Cents.

April 12.

REMOVAL.

Hoge & Wainwright

HAVE removed their Hardware Stores from No. 100 Wood, and 133 Liberty street, to No. 54 Wood street—at which place they intend keeping an extensive and well assorted stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Whips, &c.

☞ The attention of the public, generally, is respectfully requested. April 12—2m

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of H. & R. MORRISON, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Those indebted are requested to make payment to H. Morrison, who is authorized to settle the business of the firm; and those having claims, will present the same to him for settlement.

H. MORRISON,
R. MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1833.

N. B.—H. Morrison, having purchased the interest of R. Morrison, in the firm of H. & R. Morrison & Co., Wheeling, Va., the business will be continued there by HENRY MORRISON & Co.

April 12, 1833—3t

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

IN this Institution there are four Classes in Greek, and four in Latin—A place is, therefore, easily found to suit any applicant who is desirous of prosecuting the study of these languages. A class is just commencing the Latin Language. All the Branches of Mathematics are taught; Geography, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry—the application of Spherical Trigonometry to Nautical Problems; Navigation; Dialing; the Differential and Integral Calculus; Analytical Trigonometry, or any other branch desired.

In the ensuing quarter. Lectures will be delivered on Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, and Astronomy. Lectures are also delivered on Moral Philosophy.

The society of the Students, for Composition, Elocution, and Criticism, is a school for Original Composition and Public Speaking, conducted with great propriety, and perhaps superior to any private teaching in the western country.

Suitable assistance is preparing to aid the operations of the Institution. R. BRUCE.

April 12, 1833.

REMOVAL.

SPIERS & RENFREW

HAVE removed their Shop to the corner of Penn and Water streets, where they will continue to build to order—Steam Engines, Machinery, &c.

Also, Steam Boat, and other Jobbing done at the shortest notice. April 12—w3m

FRESH SPRING GOODS,
NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next: and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
Wall Street, Louisville, Ky.

MRS. E. PITT,

HAS the honor to announce to the public, that she has taken the finely located house on Wall street, near Main, in the centre of the business part of the city, and convenient to the steam boat landing.

This extensive hotel is elegantly fitted up for the accommodation of gentlemen of business and of leisure; commands an excellent view of the River, and of the gay crowds that throng the most lively part of the city. It contains a number of rooms, with parlors attached, with a spacious Ladies' Hall, which will insure to families the most pleasant and elegant accommodations.

Mrs. E. Pitt, grateful for past favors, and determined to devote her exclusive attention to the house, pledges herself, with the confidence of an experienced housekeeper, to entertain the public and the old friends of the United States Hotel in a superior manner. An extensive

EXCHANGE AND READING ROOM

is added to the establishment, and every needful arrangement has been made for the comfortable accommodation of travelers and families. The Bar will be regularly supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors.

April 12—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 20th of April, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	1,320	1,320
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
10	400	3,000
10	300	3,000
20	250	5,000
55	200	11,000
50	100	5,600
56	83	4,480
112	70	7,840
2296	40	91,840
15400	10	154,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Whole tickets, $10—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing Cash, or Prize Tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The 'Despatch,' containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid. Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

S. J. SYLVESTER.
Corner of Market & Third streets.

April 12, 1833.

Fancy & Plain Stationery,

Lately Received from N. York & Philadelphia.

ELEGANTLY ornament. *Bronze Inkstands:* Card Racks, Paper Weights, &c. &c.
Portable Desks:
Traveling Port Folios:
Fancy Pocket Books; Card Cases: Shaving Cases: Silver Fruit Knives: Ever point pencil cases; Chess men, ivory and bone: Fine English quills: Fancy porcelain inkstands: Sand boxes, &c. &c.

For sale by D. M. HOGAN,
March 29—3t No. 73, Wood st.

BANK STOCK.

THE sale, by Public Auction, (P. M'Kenna, Auctioneer,) of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, will be commenced, and Books of subscriptions opened at the 'Exchange Hotel,' in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 29th day of April, instant, and continued from day to day until the whole stock is sold, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and three o'clock, P. M. of each day.

Jacob Forsyth	Cornelius Darragh
Michael Tiernan	George A. Cook
Samuel Smith	Samuel Pettigrew
Thomas S. Clarke	William Eichbaum
Samuel Church	William Marks
James Adams, Jr.	James B. Irwin
Wm. Stewart, [merch.]	William Robinson Jr.
James Kelly	Samuel Fahnestock
Humphrey Fullerton	Richard Gray
Robert S. Cassat	Joseph Oliver
Josiah King	Thomas Scott
Edward D. Gazzam	William B. Foster
George Miltenberger	James S. Craft
William Holmes	*Commissioners.*

April 5, 1833—ts

Pittsburgh Long & Short Hand WRITING ACADEMY.

H. WILLIAMS,
Professor of Penmanship.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has opened a Writing Academy in *Irwin's Row, Corner of the Diamond and Market street*, (the room recently occupied by Mr. Gould,) where he will be happy to instruct Ladies and Gentlemen in the art of Writing, upon the most improved plans, both in LONG AND SHORT HAND. Specimens, mode of teaching, and terms, will be exhibited at the room.

Each Class in Long Hand, will be limited to 10; Gentlemen received all through the day and evening; Ladies, from 10 to 11 A. M., and from 4 till 5, P. M. Among a number of recommendations, the following are deemed sufficient.

From Union College.—'The undersigned states with pleasure, that he has examined the principles of *Stenography*, as taught by Mr. M. T. C. Gould, and has witnessed the success with which the young gentlemen in College have attended to the acquisition of this art, under his instructions. The system is remarkably simple; the art is acquired with great facility, and is worthy of the attention and patronage of all literary men.'

ANDREW YATES,
Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c

From Jefferson College.—'It gives me pleasure to recommend Mr. H. Williams, as amiable in his deportment, and deserving of public patronage; his system of Penmanship appears to me to have the merit, above any which I have examined, of being reducible to, and taught by strict rule. I am of opinion, therefore, that its obvious advantages in this particular, must finally introduce it into general use.'

Rev. JOHN H. KENNEDY,
April 5—6t *Professor of Mathematics.*

EAGLE COTTON FACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced spinning Cotton Yarn, which they warrant to be of the first quality, as their machinery is new and of the most approved kind. Orders sent to the Factory, or to Avery & Co. will be promptly executed on the most favorable terms. They also manufacture all kinds of Machinery, which they will warrant equal to any in the United States, and at the lowest prices.

ARBUCKLES & AVERY.

March 29—2mw

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000	pounds BACON;
3,500	do

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their Wholesale Paper Ware House to No. 79, Third street, next door to their old stand.

☞ The highest price given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

March 22.—tf.

J. CHISLETT,

Professor of Music & Painting,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. begs, most respectfully, to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a school for teaching Drawing and Painting, in all their various styles; and he hopes, from the patronage he has already received, and by assiduous attention, to merit his share of public support.

A Ladies' Class will be attended to on every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock; and Gentlemen's at 2 o'clock on the same days.

Lessons will be given on the Piano Forte, Harp, and Singing, at his residence, or attendance on private families.

N. B.—Piano Fortes Tuned and Repaired.

March 26—3m

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

AN ORDINANCE,

Concerning the measurement and inspection of Boards, Scantling, and Shingles.

BE *it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny*, That Scantling and Shingles may be bought and sold without employing a commissioned Board Measurer and Inspector of boards, scantling, and shingles, but in case of dispute between the buyer and seller of scantling and shingles, touching or concerning the quantity or quality thereof, either party may require the assistance of a commissioned board measurer and inspector of scantling and shingles, in order to determine the quantity and quality of the same; and the decision of such board measurer and inspector of board-, scantling, and shingles, in relation to the quantity and quality of the same, be final and conclusive.

2. That the fees to be charged by the Board Measurer's, and Inspectors of Boards, Scantling, and Shingles shall be as follows—For measuring and inspecting boards or scantling, (the scantling to be estimated by running measure,) for any quantity, not exceeding one thousand feet, *twenty cents*; for any quantity, exceeding one thousand, and not exceeding five thousand feet, *fifteen cents* per thousand; and for any quantity, exceeding five thousand feet, ten cents per thousand; and for measuring and inspecting shingles, for any quantity, not exceeding five thousand, *ten* cents per thousand; for any quantity, exceeding five thousand, and not exceeding ten thousand, *eight* cents per thousand; and for any quantity, exceeding ten thousand, *five cents* per thousand.

3. That the board measurers and inspectors of boards, scantling, and shingles, be and they are hereby required to pay, quarterly, into the borough treasury twenty per cent. of all the moneys received by them as fees for the performance of the duties of their office.

4. That so much of any former Ordinances as are hereby supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1833.

JOHN TASSEY,
President of the Council.

Attest—JOHN MORRISON, Town Clerk.

Approved: In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the Seal of the Corporation to be affixed, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1833.

HUGH DAVIS,
March 22. Burgess

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.

Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

WANTED,

A STEAM ENGINE, of from 3 to 5 horse power. Enqnire at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S.

March 19.

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

UNDER the Superintendance of *William B. Lacey, D. D.*, is prepared for the reception of Pupils at any time.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President hopes to fulfil the design.

The expense of board and tuition, in the Institute, will vary, according to the branches taught, from $120 to $200 per annum.

Of the qualifications of Dr. *Aikin*, who is employed as a teacher of the Natural Sciences, the learned and well known Prof. Eaton thus speaks: 'If you want a pretty good practical mathematician, one of the best botanists in America, an experimental chemist, of the first order, a very superior Geologist, Mineralogist, and Zoologist, you have him in Dr. *William Aikin*.'

For the practical results of the Institute, so far as time has afforded an opportunity for their development, Dr. Lacey respectfully refers to the following communication:

Mr. Craig—Permit us, sir, through your columns, to convey to the public an expression of the high gratification afforded by a recent visit to the 'Western Female Collegiate Institute,' under the charge of the Rev. William B. Lacey, and opened for the reception of pupils about six months ago.

We attended, on the 22d ult., the first examination of the Students, and deem it an act of justice to the learned and indefatigable gentleman at the head of the Institution, as well as important to western parents, that there should be given a public and responsible assurance of the high promise of this New Seminary.

The Young Ladies were examined in Rhetoric, Moral, Mental, and Natural Philosophy, Criticism, and Belles Lettres, Geography, and the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, the French Language, and other studies, essential to a polite and finished education. In all, and by all, great readiness and proficiency were exhibited. In the French Language, the peculiar advantage of learning its accent and idiom from a lady, who had herself acquired a knowledge of it in early youth, under the most favorable auspices, was evident from the accuracy and distinctness of the pronunciation of her pupils.

In mental improvement, every facility which deep acquirement and a most happy mode of imparting instruction can bestow, is here offered to the Student, and in the refined and winning elegancies of female deportment, an example is constantly presented, which cannot fail to attract, and impress itself lastingly upon those within its influence.

Indeed, we know of no advantage peculiarly doeable in an Institution of the kind, which this des not seem to possess.

Respectfully, sir, your most ob't serv'ts,
GEORGE UPFOLD, D. D.
EDWARD Y. BUCHANAN,
CHARLES SHALER,
T. B. DALLAS,
JAMES S. CRAFT,
O. METCALF,
J. K. M'NICKLE,
NATH'L RICHARDSON,
JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. WADE.

March 12.—tf

LEWIS HUTCHISON,

HAVING associated HARVEY F. BOLLMAN with him in the Commission Business, it will in future be transacted at his Ware House, No. 92 Front and 44 Water street, under the firm of

Lewis Hutchison & Co.

Who intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale at the lowest market prices. Their warehouse being large with a convenient enclosed yard for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms &c., they solicit consignments of these articles, also every description of country produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

New Works.

THE Comic Offering; or Lady's Melange of Literary Mirth, for 1833, illustrated by numerous designs; edited by Miss S. H. Sheridan.

The Amulet; a Christian and Literary Remembrancer; edited by S. C. Hill, for 1833.

Religious Souvenir; a Christmas, New Year's and Birth Day Present, for 1833.

Boswell's Life of Johnson—The Life of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D., including a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides; by James Boswell, Esq., a new edition, with numerous additions and notes; by James Wilson Croker, L. L. D. F. R. S., in 2 vols.

The Signs of the Times; as denoted by fulfilment of Historical Predictions, traced down from the Babylonish Captivity to the present time; by Rev. Alexander Keith, Minister of St. Cyrus, Author of "The Evidences of Prophesy;" in 2 vols.

The American Citizen; the Right of an American Citizen, with a Commentary on State Rights, and on the Constitution and Policy of the United States; by Benjamin L. Oliver, Counsellor at Law.

The Excitement; or a Book to induce young persons to Read, containing Remarkable Appearances in Nature, Signal Preservations.

Chalmers' Political Economy; in connection with the Moral State, and Moral Prospects of Society; by Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

Dermot Mac Morrogh; or the Conquest of Ireland, an Historical Tale of the Twelfth Century, in four Cantos; by John Quincy Adams. Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
No. 73 Wood street.

Dec. 14, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8, for 1833, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 20th of April, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30.000	$30.000
1	20,000	20.000
1	10,000	10,000
1	3.000	3,000
1	1.320	1,320
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5.000
10	400	4.000
10	300	3.000
20	250	5,000
55	200	5,500
56	100	5.600
56	80	4.480
112	70	7,840
2296	40	91,840
15400	10	154,000
45760 tickets.		$366,080

Tickets, $10—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

April 9, 1833.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates.

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.

CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have

Considerably reduced the prices of their Glass,

AND HAVE OPENED A STORE ROOM,

NUMBER 7 MARKET STREET,

Near the Steam Boat Landing, where they will a all times keep a General Assortment of articles in their line, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1833.—1m

NOTICE—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,

March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Vol. X.—December, 1832.—No. 6.

CONTENTS.—Remarks on Mark & Pier's Patent for a Shot and Shell; Expansion and Contraction of Coping Stones.

Franklin Institute: Report of Committee on Water Power; Quarterly Meeting; Thirty-fourth Quarterly Report; Thirty-fifth Quarterly Report.

Analysis on the report of Steam Carriages, concluded.

American Patents: List of Patents for May, with Remarks by the Editor.

Specifications: For a Metallic Stereotype Block, Sawyer's; For a Pulp Dresser in Paper Making, Sellers'.

English Patents: For Preparing Flooring Boards, Muir's; for transferring Colored Impressions on Earthen Ware, Potts, Oliver & Potts'; for Manufacturing Bread and Biscuits, Cowderoy's; for Ladles, Spoons, &c. of Tinned Iron, Maybury's.

French Patents: For a Tewel for Furnaces, Lamasure's; for Gelatine from Bones, Laine's; Bevan's remarks on White's Experiments on Cement; Hemming's Safety Tube for burning Gases; Trials of Chronometers at Greenwich, in 1831; Substitute for Printing; Curious Clock; Iron of Borneo; Machine for making Pins, from Babbage; Economy in Manufacturing; Manufacturing Eyes for Dolls; Tanning; Durability of Watches; Process in Needle Making; Meteorological Observations for October; Index.

March 19.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, residing in Mount Pleasant, an acting Justice of the Peace for the county of Westmoreland, respectfully acquaints the Merchants of Pittsburgh, that, in addition to the collection of such sums as come under his jurisdiction, as a Justice of the Peace, he will attend as an Agent to the collection of sums of any amount, in Westmoreland and the adjoining counties.

Letters (post paid) relating to business, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

REFERENCES—Wm. Bell & Co., Wood street, or John Lloyd, Merchant, Market street.

JOHN E. FLEMING.

Mount Pleasant, March 1.—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

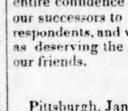
☞ For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

December 7, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.



CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

Id. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.

BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.—3m.

The American Plough Boy.

THIS is a small agricultural paper, designed more particularly for those who do not choose to take a more expensive work, and yet are desirous to understand how others manage agricultural affairs. It will in a measure be confined to giving details of the *practical operations* of practical farmers, rather than the speculations of the more scientific. It will draw considerably upon the columns of the New York Farmer and American Gardener's Magazine, as well as other agricultural publications. It will also give many interesting items of news, and occurrences of the day, and devote one page out of four to advertisements, if required.

Terms, $1 50 per annum, in advance, to *single* subscribers; or twelve copies will be sent for $15, if paid in *advance*. All communications for the *American Plough Boy* may be addressed to the Proprietor, D. K. MINOR.

KISKEMINITAS SALT.

700 Barrels very fair REFINED SALT—just received and for sale by

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

Who will be constantly supplied with this article, suitable for retailers and family use.

April 2—9t

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand.

JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness. Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in a cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.

December 4.—1y

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,
March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

MUSIC STORE,

Number Nine Fifth Street,

THREE DOORS FROM MARKET.

PIANO FORTES, MUSIC, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *at Eastern Prices.*

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, of the latest and most improved patterns, with and without Metalic Plate, which they can warrant to purchasers to stand in any climate. All the new publications of Music for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. &c. received as soon as published, with all the old Standard Music, making as large a collection, and as select as any in the Western country.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, at Wholesale or Retail—Violins, Violincellos, Double Basses, Guitars; Flutes; Clarionetts; Flageolets, double and single; Octave Flutes; Fifes; Kent Bugles; Trumpets; French Horns; Trombones; Bass Horns; Bassoons; Post Horns; Bass and Snare Drums; Tamborines; Bird Organs; Musical Snuff Boxes; Harmonicas; Violin Bows; Bow Hair; Violin Strings; Harp Strings; Piano Wire; Clarionett and Bassoon Reeds; Music Paper; Music Pens; Music Desks, &c. &c.

Two Superior Church Organs, with 5 and 6 stops. Music copied and arranged for Military Bands—to Societies, Merchants, Seminaries, and Military Bands, a liberal deduction will be made.

The attention of Merchants, Professors, and Amateurs, as well as the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh is respectfully solicited.

SMITH & MELLOR.

N. B. Piano Fortes and Instruments tuned and repaired—Old Pianos taken in part for new ones.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They giv their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the wor as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*

ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and